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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/164,429	09/30/1998	WING-KUEN CHUNG	081862.P112	6657
BLAKELY SC	7590 05/01/200° OKOLOFF TAYLOR &	EXAMINER		
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD			HARPER, KEVIN C	
7TH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2616	
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	•		05/01/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/164,429	CHUNG ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Kevin Harper	2616				
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a ally within the statutory minimum of thir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONe, cause the application to become Al	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 F	ebruary 2007.					
<u> </u>	s action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.E). 11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>92-112,115-119 and 161-168</u> is/are	pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	- ' '					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.	·					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>92-112,115-119 and 161-168</u> is/are i	rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.					
Application Papers		•				
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ acc		by the Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the		•				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	ction is required if the drawing	(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	xaminer. Note the attached	d Office Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. §	§ 119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:		·				
1. Certified copies of the priority documen	ts have been received.	·				
2. Certified copies of the priority documen	ts have been received in A	Application No				
Copies of the certified copies of the price	ority documents have been	received in this National Stage				
application from the International Burea	u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	•				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not	received.				
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)				
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) 		s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-152)				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/07.(2).	6) Other:					

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 1-04)

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed February 5, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- 1. Applicant argued that Chang in view of Guy, Binkerd and Meubus does not provide for a reconfigurable timer of a voice over packet data network switched call control system. However, Chang provides a RNA determination within a packet data network (fig. 5B, step 148) and Meubus discloses in the same field of endeavor that an RNA duration is specified to allow for a user to answer the phone before the RNA duration ends (Meubus, col. 4, lines 63-65; col. 5, lines 29-31). Therefore, the combination of references suggests providing a voice over packet data network switched call control system with an RNA of a particular duration.
- 2. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5

 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Guy provides a teaching and motivation for generating a ring signal at a first interface in the invention of Chang (Guy, col. 8, lines 10-26), Binkerd provides a teaching and motivation for generating an off-hook signal or ceasing an off-hook signal and generating an onhook signal at an interface in the invention of Chang in view of Guy (Binkerd, figs. 1 and 23; col. 16, lines 38-42; col. 25, lines 52-68; col. 16, lines 23-24; col. 15, line 55 through col. 16, line 3), and Meubus provides a teaching and motivation for providing a particular RNA timer

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duration in the invention of Chang in view of Guy and Binkerd (Meubus, col. 4, lines 63-65; col. 5, lines 29-31; MPEP 2144.05(II)). The prior art references are related to the field of applicant's endeavor. Chang provides a voice over packet communication system and the remaining references show why features of prior art telephony systems are obvious modifications to Change to arrive at the presently claimed invention.

3. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 92-94, 98-102, 108-112, 115, 119 and 161-163 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang et al. (US 6,118,864) in view of Guy et al. (US 5,940,479), Binkerd et al. (US 4,623,760) and Meubus et al. (US 5,793,858).

4. Regarding claims 92-93, 100-101, 108 and 161-162, Chang discloses a method comprising initiating a call to a remote telephone interface (Figure 1, item 19) at a telephone interface (item 36; Figure 2A step 72), establishing a connection toward a remote interface

through a second telephone interface (Figure 1, items 22 and 8) over a packet data network (item 32, 34 and 4; col. 3, lines 30-32), generating an second ring signal (Figure 5B, step 148; note: ring-no-answer), ceasing the second ring signal (note: ring-no-answer) and sending a message through the packet network (Figure 5B, step 150). Further regarding claims 131 and 139, the system includes a computer readable medium (Figure 1B, memory) having instructions for performing the method (Figure 1B, CPU).

- 5. However, Chang does not disclose generating a first ring signal at a telephone interface. Guy discloses transmitting a ring signal from one device to another (Figure 1, items 101B and 128; col. 8, lines 10-13). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to generate a ring signal at a telephone interface in the invention of Chang to indicate a desire to make a connection between devices as in known in the art (Guy, col. 8, lines 10-26).
- 6. Further, Chang in view of Guy does not disclose generating an off-hook signal at the telephone interface or ceasing the off-hook signal and generating an on-hook signal at the telephone interface. Binkerd discloses providing an off-hook signal and then removing the off-hook signal and providing an on-hook signal to a telephone interface to indicate the status of a line in response to a received network control signal (Figure 1, items 102 and 109; Figure 23, timing diagram 2501-2502; col. 16, lines 38-42 and col. 25, lines 52-68). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to generate an off-hook signal and then cease an off-hook signal and generate an on-hook signal at the telephone interface in the invention of Chang in view of Guy in order to communicate the line status

between devices to indicate a call has been ended or disconnected (Binkerd, col. 16, lines 23-54; col. 15, line 55 through col. 16, line 3).

- 7. Still further, Chang in view of Guy and Binkerd does not disclose a timer for a ring-no-answer that lasts a particular duration. Meubus discloses that a configurable and fixed timer lasts preferably up to 72 seconds to measure a ring-no-answer condition (col. 4, lines 63-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have a ring-no-answer timer for up to 72 seconds in the invention of Chang in view of Guy and Binkerd in order to allow a reasonable amount of time for the called telephone to be answered (Meubus, col. 5, lines 29-31).
- 8. Further, Chang in view of Guy, Binkerd, and Meubus does not disclose that the timer lasts 2 to 3 minutes. One skilled in the art would recognize that a ring-no-answer timer of 2 to 3 minutes allows additional time for called telephone to be answered (MPEP 2144.05 (II)). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to have a timer of 2 to 3 minutes in the invention of Chang in view of Guy, Binkerd and Meubus in order to allow additional time for a call to be answered (Meubus, col. 5, lines 29-31).
- 9. Regarding claims 94, 102, 115 and 163, the network is an IP network (Chang, col. 3, lines 45-47).
- 10. Regarding claims 98-99, a ring signal to denote an indication of an incoming call is provided to a PBX or central office/PSTN (Chang, Figure 1A, item 36; Figure 1d, item 50; Figure 5B, step 148).
- 11. Regarding claim 109, the second system comprises a VOPS control system (Chang, Figure 1C, items 2 and 39).

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- 12. Regarding claims 110-112, the third interface resides at a PBX or central office/PSTN (Chang, Figure 1A, item 36; Figure 1D, item 50).
- 13. Regarding claim 119, the system of Chang comprises a MAC (items 8, 22 and 32) for receiving a data stream and a voice channel, packetizing the voice channel and multiplexing the data stream and packetized voice channel (Figure 1, item 34) over a trunk which is inherently configurable (col. 3, lines 35-38 and 44-46). The MAC comprises an inherent CPU coupled to ports (items 38 and 24 and connection to clients and router 34) and a memory (col. 5, lines 25-32).

Claims 95-97, 103-105, 116-118 and 164-166 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang in view of Guy, Binkerd and Meubus, as applied to claim 108, 131, 142 or 151 above, and further in view of English et al. (US 5,305,308).

14. Regarding claims 95-97, 103-105, 116-118 and 164-166, Chang in view of Guy, Binkerd and Meubus does not disclose that the packet network uses frame relay, HDLC or ATM. English discloses transmitting voice information over a network that uses frame relay, HDLC or ATM (col. 3, lines 50-55; col. 12, lines 9-20; and col. 45, lines 59-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use frame relay, HDLC or ATM in the packet network of Chang in view of Guy, Binkerd and Meubus to use a preferred, suitable and standardized alternative protocol in a packet network as is known in the art.

Claims 106-107 and 167-168 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang in view of Guy, Binkerd and Meubus, as applied to claims 92 or 100, above, and further in view of Fuentes (US 5,812,541) or Lowry et al. (US 5,970,066).

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15. Regarding claims 106-107 and 167-168, Chang in view of Guy, Binkerd and Meubus does not disclose that the telephone interface or remote telephone interface is located at a PBX or central office. Fuentes and Lowry disclose an interface to a packet network located at a PBX (Figure 1, items 1 and 19) and central office (Figure 1, items 14 and 52), respectively. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to locate an interface to a packet network at a PBX or central office in the invention of Chang in view of Guy, Binkerd and Meubus in order to conveniently control and administer the interconnection at the location of the PBX or central office as is known in the art.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Harper whose telephone number is 571-272-3166. The examiner can normally be reached weekdays from 11:00 AM to 7:00 PM ET.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild, can be reached at 571-272-2092. The centralized fax number for the Patent Office is 571-273-8300. For non-official communications, the examiner's personal fax number is 571-273-3166 and the examiner's e-mail address is kevin.harper@uspto.gov.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications associated with a customer number is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see portal uspto gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kevin C. Harper

April 28, 2007